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or leave her; she had nothing more to show, or to explain, or to modify; and with her peerless carriage she swept along her path. . . ."

J. B. E.

VENIZELOS. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1920. Pp. 384, with index and map.

Of the two or three lives of Venizelos that have been published recently Mr. Gibbons's is perhaps the most impartial.

Among the Greeks, names have a meaning. Venizelos was named Eleutherios. Eleutheria means Freedom. From his youth up Venizelos was an unredeemed Greek. His dream was the liberation of Hellas. This was the great idea that lifted him to the leadership of his people. A revolutionist by profession, he finally became the man to solve the Cretan Question and entered a larger field as a member of the Greek Chamber of Deputies. He was soon Premier of Greece. He it was who initiated the negotiations that led to the Balkan Alliance which crushed the Turks. But even with this victory it was apparent that Greece was not yet free. The Great Powers had, we must remember, "guaranteed" the liberty of Greece. Now liberty that does not depend on oneself can hardly produce the feeling of freedom in a man or in a people. "Liberty", as Ibsen reminds us, "is not the same thing as political liberty." Thwarted ambitions find an outlet in reciprocal recriminations, and spoils to be divided lead to trouble. If the Great Powers had not intervened, perhaps the spoils could have been divided without hostilities between the quondam allies, even in the face of the traditional enmity between Greeks and Bulgarians. The Second Balkan War was a misfortune for all parties concerned, and this part of the great Cretan's career is not a happy one. But it is not easy to do one's work at home when foreign affairs begin to whirl forward.

A small nation in the years preceding and during the Great War would require superhuman guidance. The internal reorganization of Greece was well under way when the war broke out. And Greece found that she was not free. At this point the Entente failed in tact, although what other course it could have

chosen is far to seek. In two ways, Greece was not free. A considerable part of the Greek people were living in what was still Turkish territory, and the Greeks were not free to decide whether they would join the Entente or remain neutral. If the Central Powers should win the war Greater Greece was impossible; if otherwise, there should be no time lost in allying herself with the Entente and securing representation among the allies when the Turkish Empire should be shorn of its European possessions—and there were some islands in the Ægean and some districts in Asia Minor to which ethnologically the Kingdom of the Greeks had a just claim. But although Greece was free to offer her help the Entente was waiting to see what could be done about an understanding with Bulgaria, and time was lost. The King had opportunity to reconsider and the policy of neutrality was decided on. Then the Entente realized the importance of the Dardanelles and of a campaign there, but what with Greek assistance would have been comparatively easy proved, with more delays, a costly failure. Our sympathies may be with Venizelos; but the fact remains that after the break between the Provisional Government and the Government at Athens, after the conclusion of the war, at a time when we would have expected the policies of Venizelos to be recognized as successful, the fickle people recalled the King. Here, I think, stands out the greatness of Venizelos. He might have plunged the country into civil war; but now nothing could have been gained for his *φιλή πατρίδα* by such a course. He chose rather voluntary exile.

On the one side the recall of the King may be considered as a tribute to his character; on the other, the fact that the Allies allowed him to assume again his place at the head of the Greek people indicates that they no longer regarded his influence as of any particular importance in the politics of the Balkans. At the same time there is a certain justice even in such councils, and the two great powers of Western Europe—France and England—which now control the destinies of the Nearer East, owe so much to the Greeks, the debt dating so far back and having such power over them as a sentiment, that they prefer to let the Greeks work out their own destinies, having no objection to a freedom which does not threaten their own commercial and political inter-

ests. I believe that Venizelos is more ambitious for his people than he is for himself.

There is no question of the importance of Mr. Gibbons's study of this Greek patriot nor of the importance of the history in which he participated and in the making of which he played a rôle so prominent and to his people so invaluable.

J. B. EDWARDS.

ALBION W. TOURGÉE. By Roy F. Dibble. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 1921. Pp. 160.

Mr. Roy F. Dibble, who writes his preface from Columbia University, has made a very slight contribution to the world's store of biographical knowledge and inspiration; but his theme is worth while, if only because Tourgée was a man of 'Southern' temperament, who sought to 'reform' the South, and who came to recognize the futility of firing with 'Big Bertha' guns.

A man in the thick of the Reconstruction fiasco is bound to be interesting when he becomes part of what he saw; but when he is "soldier, carpet-bagger, politician, judge, consul, lecturer, editor and publisher, political writer and novelist"—to quote the author's characterization of him—then he becomes as fascinating—and as mysteriously indescribable—as a comet. His experience and example are not without value for contemporary students of the Negro problem.

T. P. B.

SATIRE IN THE VICTORIAN NOVEL. By Frances Theresa Russell, Assistant Professor of English, Stanford University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1920. Pp. xiii, 335.

Here is a large subject treated with an impressive, not to say fatiguing, degree of completeness. Quotations are lavishly used. Analysis, comparison, and classification go on at a dizzy rate. What Stevenson lauds as the "only art" in writing, the art of omission, is obviously foreign to this author's habit. For it is difficult to see how a word could be added to this copious discourse. If Dr. Russell's subject be conceived as circular, she not only covers it, but makes many excursions along tangent